THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Old and New Assemblies.

The Union Unanimously Agreed On in Conference Committee.

The Floral Decoration of Soldiers' Graves Postponed in Brooklyn.

Interesting Reports, Statistics and Debates

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

ool Assembly began to arrive at the Brick church, her of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, rom the Union Prayer Meeting at the Church of the lovenant, on Thirty-fifth street and Park avenue. e of the Old School gentlemen appeared to be reverse of delighted or edified, since they plained of the "clapping" (meaning the ap-ise) bestowed on the Rev. Dr. Musgrave as havng been entirely out of place. "Who has ever eard of such a thing in a prayer meeting?" exclaimed Rev. Dr. Rogers, "of the little State of New ersey across the river."

At ten minutes to ten o'clock Rev. Dr. Jacobus took the Moderator's chair and opened the proceed-ings with an appropriate prayer. The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Schenck, read the minutes of the last meetng, and they were approved without change. Rev. Drs. Waterbury, S. H. Skinner and J. H. Mil-

and Elders A. D. Belknap and J. T. Nixon were ppointed as the special committee on the overture the General Synod of the Reformed Church, pub-shed in full in the Herald Jesterday.

ished in full in the HERALD Jesterday.

The following letter was received and read:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REFURIT.

BEAUGIANTERS COMMITTER ON FLORAL DECORATION OF SOLIDIERS GRAVES.

TO WHE MEMBERS OF PRESUTTERIAN GENERAL ASSESSED.

GENTLEMENT The members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings county some time sluce, agreeably to the recommendation of 'seneral Daniel E. Sickles, Grand Commander of New York, designated Monday, the Sist, as the graves of our deceased compades. We deem a public parade on the Sabbath as entirely inappropriate.

Our principal exercises will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery at three o'clock P. M. General S. L. Woodford, late Lieutenant Lovernor of this State, will deliver the principal address. Any ovil and military authorities are cordially invited to co-operate with us.

Tour houser of the Sabbath as hereby corally invited to participate with a flavour of the sense for expect to the memory of our deal and to the cause for which they died.

Dr. GEORGE S. LITTLE, Chairman of Committee.

This was accompanied by the copy of a letter or

This was accompanied by the copy of a letter or order from General Daniel E. Sickles, in which, as Grand Commander of New York, he makes the change from Sunday to Monday, the 31st of May, not because their own act would be improper on day, but on account of the great number of diers who would congregate and desecrate the sabbath by their lawless acts. These communicaons were referred to the special committee on that

on the question of the supplementary report from long Island, explaining the meaning of the first re-port of the presbytery, to the effect that the presby-ery meant to deckie against the "basis of union" ed, but favored a union, pure et simple, at New without its being sent down again to the preses, a vote was taken as to which of the two opteries, a vote was taken as to which of the two communications from that presbytery should be taken as authoritative, and it resulted in favor of the first and inimical to a union of the two branches at this time and on the terms proposed. This question seems to have been suddenly sprung upon the Assembly, the friends of union having probably been unaware of its being brought out, or else they would have mustered in larger force and the leading men of the union movement would not have been

use is still advancing its place in the serious attention and behavioral action of our people. The receipts of this fund for the last year were:—From ntributions of churches, \$32,732, miscolaneous, \$1,182; high, with the interest on the permanent fund and a ba-roun \$3,569 remained in the treasury on the 18th of May,

er gratified to observe from this well prepared twenty years this scheme has steadily pro-the conditions of its efficiency, even growing

approbation of the Master and an emphasic bilimation of the Church's duty to prosecute the scheme vigorously and sustain is liberally.

Resolved, That, believing its object to be as yet but very imperfectly attained, the General Assembly carnestly retterates the injunctions which in former years it laid upon churches and prechyterics.

The report of the trustees of this fund is, of itself, a very instructive document and contains many facts of interest not embodied in the above report of the committee. The history of this fund and how long it took to give it effective life is well stated. At the General Assembly in Pattsburg in 1849 the first steps were taken looking to the creation of a fund "for the support of the widows and families of deceased ministers and for the relief of superannuated and disabled living ministers." The fund was to be placed in the hands of trustees of the General Assembly, to be disbursed by the Board of Publication, upon the recommendation of the presbyteries, as the funds for domestic missions, education and church extension were then appropriated. There has been no material change in this plan, except that in 1852, at the request of the Board of Publication, the distribution of the fund was transferred entirely to the trustees. Nothing was done in the matter of a more effective organization of the fund until 1857, a proposition looking to that effect having been rejected in 1866, its 55 a report was made by Judge Leavitt, of Cincinnati, which was adopted, and his suggestions have since been followed. A number of resolutions were pussed by succeeding assemblies, but the following, adopted in 1866, gave the fund and its operations a more definite shape:—

Whereas the General Assembly recognizes the principle that the finds contributed for the relief of disabled ministers.

lowing, adopted in 1800, gave the fund and its operations a more definite shape:—

Whereas this General Assembly recognizes the principle that the funds contributed for the relief of disabled ministers and the whows and children of deceased ministers come to them as a right and not as a mere charity; and whereas it is believed that some, through extreme modesty and backwardness, are unwilling to make their cases known, and therefore suffer to discuss from want; therefore, in order to meet these cases, and as far as possible to do justice to all, be it will be a suffered by the presence application.

And surface, Upon the death of any minister in good and regular standing in his precipiery the same course shall be pursued by the presbytery in regard to his surviving family.

How gradually this fund grew may be inferred

require also did not be precipitely the same course shall be pursued by the precipitely in regard to his surviving family.

How gradually this fund grew may be inferred from the fact that for the first ten years, up to the last of April, 1850, there had been contributed in all to this fund the sum of \$21,443 34, while from April 10 this fund the sum of \$21,443 34, while from April 10 this fund the sum of \$21,443 34, while from April 10 this fund the sum of \$22,443 34, while from April 10 this fund the sum of \$24,430 the contributions from churches amounted to \$22,772. And thus it was also with the disbursements. In 1853 the expenditures in aid of two ministers and six widows was only \$675, and in 1859 they had risen to \$25,502, to aid \$11 ministers, severally five widows and twelve families of orphans. The sum of \$24,000 has already been permanently invested, the interest of which is only used for the purposes of the famil.

Rev. Dr. Halls, secretary of the Disabled Ministers Fund, was called upon to make some veroal explanation. He began by remarking that it is conceeded that no man acquired a princely fortune by preaching the Gospel, but sail it is true, as a general fact, in the provincence of God, that ministers and their families are as well provided for as any other class of the people. In the course of his remarks he stated that many who ought to have support out of the fund do not receive it on account of had delicacy of feeling which prompts them to withheld their application. He hoped that every member of the Assembly would exert himself and look

tion to the Committee in their behalf. He mentioned numerous instances where families of deceased ministers were in want and even destitute. These widows and orphans should be sought out and brought to the notice of the committee.

Mr. Theodors Strono, of Luzerne, did not consider the report just made a comple report, and desired to make some suggestions, but was not yet prepared, and will do so in the course of the day.

Rev. Mr. Plumley would like to know the nature of the objections and suggestions of the gentleman, Many propositions had before been made, and for seven years the plan is at work with satisfactory results. He referred to the Assembly held here in this city in 1856, where Judge Leavitt, of Cincunnati, since so famous by his Burnside decision against Vallandigham during the war, declared that the Church owes support to old and disabled ministers and their families, the same as the country owes it to the soldiers. The fund is twofold, a permanent one, of which only the interest is used, and collections in churches, of which the surplus is added to the permanent fund. If the contributions are liberal, the permanent fund will so increase as to suffice, and the collections may be turned to other objects.

Judge Strønog would not attack the report, but only say that it is incomplete and too general, unsystematic. The contributions last year are stated to have been about \$33,000. Into how many families can efficient relief be brought with that amount? He knew that in many ministers' houses there is privation; some don't know meat for weeks; their wives put the best foot forward and make a show, but there are often want and privation from the garret to the cellar. This should not be. The minister stands in the place of Christ in the world and is his representative and has a legal and logical claim upon the Church for bread and sustenance. There is no charity in it to give it, though this is the theory of the committee. If Christ were on earth would it be benevolence and charity to take care of Christ's

lars.
Professor NATHANIEL WEST sent a note resigning
the Professorship of History in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kv., giving as his reason the inadequacy of his support. Referred to the Committee on
the Theological Seminaries.
Rev. W. W. CAMPBELL believed that as there were
societies for the proposition of smalls there were

Rev. W. W. CAMPBELL believed that as there were societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals there should also be societies for the prevention of cruelty to ministers. He could a tale unfold to make men weep of the sufferings and privations on account of the dues withheld. As to marriage, he knew that many dare not get married; for if they did, and wished to please their congregations, they would have a woman for wife whom nonody else wanted. Is that right? he asked. Is a minister not at liberty to marry the maid whose heart of Jesus within her yearns for him? Of the pecuniary difficulties he gave some sorrowful experiences of two or three of the wealthy is poor, but take the mites of the poor and lowly and the Church will be rich.

mites of the poor and lowly and the Church will be rich.

Mr. E. J. Fox, of Philadelphia, wanted something practical done, and not resolutions passed accompishing nothing. Let a fund of \$100,000 in addition to the \$24,000 now invested be raised. Circulars should be sent out to each church session to contribute. It is a shame for the Presbyterian Church, that its disabled and aged ministers are not better provided for. He hoped a resolution would be moved to that effect,

The reception of commissioners from other bodies being now in order, they were introduced with appropriate remarks by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood.

Rev. Dr. W. I. R. TAYLOR, Secretary of the American Bible Society, of the Reformed Church in America, spoke first. After introducing the dropping of the word "Dutch" from the name of the denomination he stated that the articles of union on which they are based are dated 1822. He referred to the labors of Caivin and of John Knox, of the efforts of the Roman Catholics to crush out the Reformation with the cry, "Rather a desert than a nation of heretics;" to the Armada fitted out in Spain to subue religious and civil liberty, and that the heretics of that day have now trumphed and are sending their "heresy" into that very Spain, where it is openly received. Speaking of the Presbyterians he mentioned Cortiant van Rensselter as one of the most eminent divines. Dr. Hopburn, Prestyterian, and Dr. Brown, Reformed, had labored together, and they Join hearts and hands again over their graves. Rev. Dr. Taylor then mentioned the proposition for a National Council, which was published in the Heratop vesterday. A distinguished Methodist clergyman sald to him that he looked to the day when all the Protestant denominations may be united, perhaps in some organic form, to meet

Ished in the Herald yesterday. A distinguished Methodist clergyman said to him that he looked to the day when all the Protestant denominations may be united, perhaps in some organic form, to meet the Romish agressions and indiel Anti-Christs. The Ecumenical Council at Rome of this year may be the incidental cause of this, and it comes in the course of God's Providence. The Reformed Church is but waiting orders. When the mandate of her great King comes her little division of the grand army of God is ready. Indifference to this would be a crime to God. The word of God is often bound more by the sectarian disputes of our denominations than by infidelity, trampling upon our Sabbath and upon the teachings of Christianity. You may rest assured that the canons of Dort will never be turned against Westminster. He closed with a warm and eloquent peroration.

them—(applause)—which the Moderator promptly rebuked.

Rev. Dr. W. Ormiston, of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Presbyterian Church of Canada, though nominally a foreigner and stranger, and minister in a foreign land, finds himself at home—not on account of friendships, religious and personal, but because he is near akin, in the presence of an elder sister of the same mother; though the two sisters differ in magnitude as a river from a rill, they are still streams from the same source. We are of one blood, have one common parentage, spring from the same stock, and enjoy the same faith of our reforming, covenanting and Puritan forefathers, which we will maintain in its purity and transmit in integrity to our children's children. The reverend dector then entered at large upon a Church history of Scotland, wherein he said he would not touch controverted points at all, which, though they may be perfectly perceptible to the peculiar, metaphysical aptitude of a Scotchman, it would be difficult to make even this enlightened assembly understand. Branching over into Canada he gave a history of the make even this enlightened assembly understand. Branching over into Canada he gave a history of the troubles of Presbyterianism in the Dominion, enjoyed a genealogical disquisition on the principal component parts of Presbyterianism in America, the main stock of which he deduced from Scotland and the North of Ireland, with a sprink!" En of English, Dutch and some few other nationalities, and congratulated his hearers upon the prospect of a speedy, comprehensive union.

gratulated his hearers upon the prospect of a speedy, comprehensive union.

While the reverend gentleman was speaking some of his clerical hearers were irreverent enough to whisper into each other's cars about his "diarrhea of words." and two or three were were moved by the peculiar fashion of Dr. Ormiston's capullary adorument to draw his portrait, in the shape of a rising sun, on the backs of pamphlets, which they handed around among their neighbors in the pews, while they were seemingly listening attentively, if not devouity, to his fervent exhortations.

Rev. Dr. Muschare, the chairman of the Old School portlon of the Committee of Conference on Union, obtained the floor and said, substantially:—The Committee of Conference came to a happy and manimous conclusion, and he hoped that their propositions would be unanimously adopted by both branches. When they shall hear the report they will themselves wonder how anybody can object to it. The agreement is based upon the standard of the Church, pure et simple. He would ask that it be made the special order for hair-past ten A. M. Thursdny (to-day). It was so voted amid great appliance, whereupon it was so voted amid great appliance, whereupon the Assembly rose for the noon recess, after resolving to postpone all orders of the day and proceed with hearing commissioners from other bodies.

Afternoon Session.

At half-past two o'clock the Assembly reconvened, and its session, as usual, was opened with appropriate prayer. In pursuance to the resolution passed in the forenon all the orders of the day were postponed, and the introduction and reception of commissioners from other bodies was continued. Before doing so, however,

Rev. Dr. Stlack wood then introduced the gard to the Ecumonical Council in Kome, and if it be found expedient to prepare such a document and report it to the Assembly for its adoption.

Rev. Dr. Blackwood then introduced the Rev. William E. Batter, and manifest can be resolved to uninto even in an organic office.

The Monkraton (Rev. Dr. Jacobus a

closed his eloquent and, at times, deeply affecting address (being often unable to restrain his own emotions) with a "God bless" to all. He was followed by.

Mr. William E. Dodge, who made one of his characteristic speeches. He considered it a high shonor and privilege to stand for the last time in his life before an Old School Presbyterian Assembly, for hereafter there is to be no Old, no New School, but only one Presbyterian and the consecution of the United States. He spoke of his father and of his mother, of his own childhood, of their and his connection with the Wall street Presbyterian church, how deeply regretted the disruption, how had always hoped they would again come together, and how eagerly he watched the consultations for a union, praying that they should be guided by Divine grace and will. He spoke of the many evils wrought by the division, one of which was that it util tup the Episcopal church, which is not indigenous to America. The reasons Mr. Dodge gave for this opinion were peculiar. Young men setting in small cities look at the barometer of society and wish to join the church which is most induential, so as to gain a foothold and standing in his business. He finds two Presbyterian churches, one of the "New," one of the "Old" School, both feeble and comparatively poor, of no induence, and he turns to the Episcopal, which is united, strong and promises better prospects for his success. This, from so prominent a business man as Mr. Dodge, was, to say the least, a somewhat queer confession that one's business interests for his refrests in railroads, of the Pasic Railfroad, of a railroad across lowa, where he laid out or was interested in laying out forty towns, into every one of which the Presbyterian Church should be introduced as united, religious power. God's mercy smiled upon this country. He had given us an amount of wealth this country never knew before, which did not belong to man, and is not to be spent in man's interest in railroads, of the Pasic Railfroad, of a railroad across lowa, w

same place, and he knew his sentiments. They want no compromises, but stand squarely upon the platform of the Presbyterian Church. It is only the unity of fath and spirit from which sprang the desire for and the almost near accomplishment of union. Blessed be God.

Mr. Donge said that he was taking with General Fisk, of the Methodists, who told him that, if the prayers in the two branches of the Fresbyterian Church were as carnest as those he heard in Methodist churches for their reunion, he was sure it would come.

adopted.

The unfinished appeal case of Hynes against the Synod of Illinois was reached as unfinished business and Rev. Dr. Miller concluded his remarks. Other speakers followed, when, before reaching a vote, the Assembly adjourned for the day.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEVELY.

After an hour spent in joint prayer by the two Assemblies, in the Church of the Covenant, com-mencing at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, the members of the Old School Assembly with-drew and the New School Assembly was called to he not having been seen since the previous morning, when he left the house No. 151 Lexington avenue, and his absence has caused great alarm to his Invitations were then read and accepted to visit

Kings County Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, inviting the Assembly to unite the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves on Monday, May 31, at three in the afternoon, at Cypress Hills Cemetery. (A copy of this invitation is pub-lished with the report of the Old School Assembly.) An invitation was also accepted to attend the reception and exhibition of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, on Thursday,

Rev. Dr. Canfield, from the Committee on Ministerial Relief, reported that a layman had given \$8,200 towards a permanent fund for the relief of the ministry. The committee recommended collec-tions in the church for the same purpose.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Home

\$3,200 towards a permanent fund for the relief of the ministry. The committee recommended collections in the church for the same purpose.

Rev. Dr. Humfirdey, from the Committee on Home Missions, read a lengthy report on the work accomplished by the permanent committee on the subject, it contained several suggestions for extended work.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee of Freedmen, presented a report setting forth the desirability and importance of vigorous efforts for the evangelization and education of the freedmen. The report recommended the appointing of a secretary for freedmen, to have executive charge of the Department of Home Missions.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, from the Committee on Church Erection, reported that greatly increased efforts were needed in the work. Over 1,200 churches had contributed nothing for this object during the year. The report contained a series of resolutions to the effect that Presbyterians be enjoined to take charge of the work in their jurisdictions and require annual collections to be made; that enlarged discretionary powers be granted to the Board; that all contributions, general and special, be made through the Board. The report named Rev. Drs. Smith and Burchard, and Elder Burnham as commissioners for the full term of three years to fill vacancies, and Dr. Seaver for two years, vice Dr. Mitchell, resigned.

The secretaries of these various committees in dulged in exceedingly lengthy speeches in support of their reports. The focal point of all their remarks was a strong recommendation for an aggressive policy and the necessity of pushing forward vigorously the missionary work.

Rev. Dr. Fishers said he was commissioned by the Joint Committee on Reunion to suggest that half-past ten this morning be fixed for hearing the report of the joint committee on that subject.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended to receive the proposition, which was put to the Assembly and adopted.

It was announced that the Five Points House of Industry would receive the Assembly,

Rev. Mr. Magne then read a list of about twenty-five presbyteries which had not reported to the Assembly, and the report was adopted, after some slight corrections.

A Commissioner from Chicago stated that the reason the presbytery of that place did not report was because the churches had failed to supply them with the proper facilities to do so.

The Moderaron then presented to the Assembly Rev. Dr. Ormiston, a delegate to the Assembly from the Presbyterian Church of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, who proceeded to address the Assembly. He drew a parallel between the Canada and United States Presbyterian Churches, and said that, though differing in some essentials, they were neverthesess of the same family. It was true that the Presbyterians of Canada might have different manners and customs from those of the Americans, but still they were of the same blood and had the same ancestral lineage. He reviewed the divisions which nitherto existed in the Canada Church, and how, after several years of bitter wrangling, all the difficulties had been obvisted, and they shood now a united body, the thought dust if the United States and Canada Churches united in fraternal bonds there need be no fear of any dimentity about the Alabama claims or of Pretion Tales.

The Moderaror, at the conclusion of the reverend

genternal's speech, derivered a few congratuatory remarks to him.

The unfinished business of the moraing, together with the consideration of the reports of standing committees on the reports of the permanent committees, was resumed.

After lengthy remarks by several gentlemen in reference to the reports, in which the great necessity for Church extension and sending missionaries out to the Pacific coast were dwelt on, the reports were allowed to stand over for the present.

An invitation from the Old School to join them in prayer at the Brick church this morning was accepted, and a similar invitation tendered by the New School to them for to-morrow morning.

After prayer the Assembly adjourned to this morning, at half-past nine,

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (O. 8.)

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church Presbyterian church in Newburg, N. Y., at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The Synod was constituted yesterday morning. The Synod was constituted with prayer by the retiring Moderator, Rev. H. P. McClurkin, of Ohio. After making up the roll of lay and ministerial delegates the Synod proceeded to the election of officers. Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., On New York city, and Rev. J. Galbreath, of Pittsburg Presbytery, were nominated. Rev. Dr. Stevenson was elected on the first ballot. Rev. R. Z. Willson was continued Clerk of the Synod, and Mr. W. Willson of Pittsburg, was chosen assistant clerk. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Synod ordered that half an hour-from half-past eleven A. M. to twelve M.—of each day be spent in devotional exercises. The hours of session were fixed as follows:—Morning, from nine to twelve; afternoon, from three to half-past five.

PRESBYTERIAY GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., May 26, 1869. In the Presbyterian General Assembly the greater part of the meraing was spent in discussing a plan for the evangelization of the blacks. Dr. Girardeau nade an able speech in favor of the plan which wa recommended. It provides that, where practicable recommended. It provides that, where practicable, the presbyters may organize separate colored churches, to be supplied for the present with white pastors and ruing elders of their own color. The pastors of the white churches are to supply these pulpits as far as possible. Suitable colored exhorters may be employed under the direction of the pastors. When colored candidates for the ministry show themselves fitted for ordination they may be ordained, with the understanding that they shall henceforth be ecclesiastically separated from the whites. The ministry and people are urged to efficient labors among the blacks.

AMUSEMENTS

ered lest night at this cosey place of amusement shows that the public has not lost its interest in the best English buriesque that has ever been given on with all the charm of novelty and a strong cast, the fact made it a bold thing for any other company to undertake to tread the path in which the favorite undertake to, tread the path in which the favorite Lydia, with Beckett, Weber and Markham, had made such a saccess. If any company could do this with any hope it is the buriesque combination now playing at the Waverley, with the Willmores and Mr. Felix Rogers, who formed the original cast of the piece and played it with success so many hundred nights in England. The repeated and abundant appliause of a good audience last night proves that they were not over bold, and we must say that the piece in their hands will not lose its hold on our public. Comparisons are of course out of the question, and it will suffice to say that the cast is in some respects stronger than it was at the Museum, and the rendering in nearly all the characters was good. Miss Luzzie Wilmore's Juno is a great gain, and Mr. Roger's Minerva is an excellent conception, though differing widely in make-up and treatment. Had we seen Rogers first we do not know which we should have preferred. Miss Jennie Wilmore is a capital Ixion, and Mess Jackson's Mercury we think even better than Weber's rendering of that part. Miss Emily Pitt gave us a spirited Apollo, and Miss Campion as Yenus was beautiful. It struck, us however, they could exchange parts with advantage. The piece is well put upon the stage, and many of the songs will be found new to our public. At this lake hour we have not time to give the piece the extended notice it merits. The theatre is well ventilated and pleasantly cool. The piece will be continued the rest of this week and until further announced. Lydia, with Beckett, Weber and Markham, had made

Musical and Theatrical Notes "Caste" at Wallack's will not be cast aside until after Tuesday. The theatre will probably be closed evening, Thursday, the Lauri burlesque and pantomimic troupe from England will be introduced to the public at this establishment through the medium class English pantomimic reputation, but it remains grimaces will prove as acceptable to one. Manager Moss has gone to an immenso deserves to be rewarded with success for his turned inside out, and the stage, literally speaking into innumerable traps and slides, and we are astumes are all new and of the most gorgeous descrip-tion. Miss Rose Massey is to play a leading part in the pantomime, ope peculiarity of which will be the the ostracism of bleached blondes. No blondes what

the ostractam of bleached blondes. No blondes whatever are to be suffered to appear in the piece, and the gentlemanity manager at one time entertained very serious notions of excluding the same class of gusning beauties from even witnessing the performance. This last idea, we are happy to inform our fair-haired fair readers, has been reconsidered.

A very interesting performance took place at Booth's theatire yesterday afternoon. Schumann's music to the sublime poem of "Manfred," was given by the Palharmonic Society and the New York Liederkram Society, while the poem was recited by Mr. Booth. This being a repetition of the performance given at the last Palharmonic concert at the Academy, it does not call for special comment here. One fault played one of his minimable violin solos and Mr. Booth presented Carl Bergmann, the conductor of the Philharmonic, with a handsome baton. A concert and organ exhibition was given yesterday afternoon at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, West Seventeenth street, under the direction of Dr. William Berge, Mrs. L. Bryan Robinson and Miss Teresa Werneke sang the soprano parts with remarkable success. Miss Mary Werneke proved herself an accomplished artist on the harp, and Messrs. Tamaro and Duschnitz, with Theodore Thomas, filled the rest of the programme with satisfactory results. A large sou fashionable audience was justed.

Tamaro and Duschmitz, with Theodore Thomas, filled the rest of the programme with satisfactory results. A large and fashionable audicane was resent. A large and fashionable audicane was resent. Without going luto details as regards the various stades of colors, we, with one easy bound, skip from brunettes to blondes, and consequently find oursilves confronted by the bleached beauties of the "Forty Thieves." The career of these worthies in their cool and picturesque dresses is well night run, and to-morrow evening for the last time will they coolly sing and prance and hotly dance at "the coolest theatre in New York (""—Niblo's. On Saturday evening the new spectacular burlesque of "Sinbad, the Sailor." will be given for the first time in this or any other country, with new scenery and new costumes. The Lydia Thompson troupe, with new additions, will appear in the piece. Miss Lydia Thompson assuming the rôle of "ye ancient mariner" Sinbad, and Mr. Beckett personating as many as five or six different characters. Miss Bessie Harding takes the piace of Miss Weber, who retires from the stage for the summer, and Miss Markham, as usual, fills an important position, which permits her to display her peculiar talents as an actress to much advantage in doing what is technically termed "the statuesque." The piece closely follows the larry story of "Sindbad the Sailor;" but why the author or the management lasts on calling it "sinbad," instead of "sindbad," no one seems to know, except, perhaps, it may be that the piece is really "bad," and that the conscientious management thinks it a "sm" to produce it.

The houses are increasing every night at the Central Park Garden concerts. The programme lastingth comprised every school of misse, from Wagner down to Offenbach. Levy's "Mand Waitz" has become a favorite here.

Mr. William Moore has been connected with the theatres in this city for the past thirty years in the Gapacity of stage manager and business manager, and his numerous friends throughout he connected with the theatres

expected to recover. Mr. Moore has been connected with the theatres in this city for the past thirty years in the capacity of stage manager and business manager, and his numerous friends throughout the country will be sorry to learn of his almost hopeless condition. In the early days of Niblo's Garden Mr. Moore was the stage manager at that establishment, and more recently he occupied the laborious position of business manager at the late Broadway theatre. He has a large family dependent upon him for support, and as he has not been able during his many years of toil to accumulate an overabundance of the goods of this world, some of his many professional friends in this city have taken measures to get up a grand benefit performance in ald of his needy family. Here is a chance for the members of the profession who are famous for indulging in benefits to distinguish themselves by joining heartily in the work of this proposed testimonial in aid of a truly deserving charity.

Madame Ristori has arrived in Paris from Kotterdam, Aussterdam, and, last of all, from the Hague, Her performance of Marie Antoinette everywhere drew full houses. The illostrious tragedienne will remain in that city about a fortinght for the sake of repose, and then leave with all her company for Rio Janeiro. Four cities of South America are mentioned in which the Italian troupe will give representations—Rio, Buesos Ayres, Monte Video, and Conception.

WASHINGTON,

The Seizure of the Quaker City.

Minister Thornton Objects on the Ground That She Belongs to a British Subject.

WHEREABOUTS OF MINISTER M'MAHON,

His Letters Supposed to be Intercepted by Brazilian Spies.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

pinion of the Attorney General on the Incorporation of National Into State Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1869. The Quaker City Case-The Steamer a British Vessel-Interference of the British

The case of the Quaker City has already been the subject of a diplomatic confab between Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton. The latter, it seems, went to the State Department on learning of the de-tention of the vessel and stated to Mr. Fish that the Quaker City was the property of a British subject; that its destination was Jamaica and not Cuba; that it was not fitted up for flibustering pur-poses, and that, in short, her papers were all right and no sufficient ground for her detention existed. Mr. Fish informed Minister Thornton that he would take the matter into serious consideration and give an answer as soon as practicable. After the departure of Mr. Thornton Mr. Fish communicated with Secretary Boutwell on the subject, suggesting that Collector Grinnell be in-structed to remove all restraints from the vessel, so that she might be at liberty to sail for her destina-tion; but in the meantime the Spanish Consul had changed the aspect of the case by having the vessel libelled and brought under the jurisdiction of the District Court of New York. This information was given to Secretary Boutwell by Collector Grinnell, and another interview was the result between the Secretaries of State and Treasury. After considering the whole case fully both these officials have come to the conclusion that as the matter has now got into the hands of the court it will be more judicious to let a full examination occur, and thus have established the full facts of the case. If the vessel should really prove to be destined for fillbustering purposes then our neutrality laws will have been enforced, and on the other hand, should the opposite fact be estab-lished, the Spanish government will have to pay the costs of the untawful detention.

The London Times on the Alabama Treaty. The letter in the London Times of the 12th inst., over the signature of "An American Citizen," respecting the Alabama claims treaty, and which has exercised a soothing influence in England, was communicated by United States Senator Grimes, of

Mr. Opdyke at the Treasury Department. well had an interview to-day. The former did not come hither, as some newspapers have asserted, to remonstrate, at the instance of the New York bankers, against the Secretary's financial policy. Return of the President.

panied them to Annapolis, returned to Washington

Spies Intercepting Official Corresp There is an impression here that the real cause of our government not hearing from Minister McMahon our government has hearing to be found in the interception of his despatches and correspondence by Brazilian spies. It is be lieved that McMahon is all right with Lopez, but that the Brazilians are doing everything in their power to prevent our government hearing from him, in the hope of confirming the stories of Lopez's inhumanity and daring tyranny. Economy Inaugurated in the War Depart-

Ment.

A few days ago I telegraphed you that a list would soon be requested of the clerks in all the departments, with a view to ascertaining how many can be dispensed with without actual detrin the civil service. To-day the heads of all the bureaus in the War Department received an order from the oalice of the Chief Clerk, instructing them to make out full lists of the employes in their respec-tive bureaus. This order portends trouble, and is rethat not long ago another list, prepared by certain radical proscriptionists, was sent to Secretary Rawlins, giving the politics of each employé and marking after some names such remarks as "Copperhead," "Johnson appointment," &c. Secretary Rawlins, after read-ing over the list carefully, said be thought it a very unfair method of making grave charges against men, and suggested that a better plan would be for parties preferring such accusations to present them in the

Indian Visitors at the White House. Keokuk, the chief of the Sac and Fox Indian tribes, called to see the President to-day, not knowing of his absence from the city. He subsequently paid his respects to Secretary Boutwell and the Secretary of the Interior.

Meeting of the Indian Commission.

The Indian Commission assembled this morning at the Indian Eureau in company with Commissioner Parker. It is expected they will remain in session several days and before adjourning will agree upon the mode of operations, in connection the better government and prosperity of the various Indian tribes. W. F. M. Arney, formerly acting Governor and Indian Agent in New Mexico, will an pear before the Commissioner to urge the plan here-tofore recommended by him, namely, to place all Indian children between the ages of ten and sixteen years in industrial schools on all the reservations.

Government Depositories.
The National Currency Bank of New York city has withdrawn its security as a financial agent of the United States and depository of public money. The Thames National Bank, of Norwich, Conn., has been

pository.

The Eric Railroad Mail Service.

For some time past a misunderstanding has arisen between the Eric Raliroad Company and the Postmaster General's Department with reference to the contract for carrying the mails. Mr. J. K. Herbert, of New York, Attorney for the road, has succeeded in amicaoly arranging all existing difficulties, and to-day the Postmaster General entered into a new contract with the company, by which their interests will be enhanced, and a more frequent and speedy delivery of mail matter insured. Episcopal Council for the Diocese of Virginia.

From Fredericksburg, Va., I learn this evening that the annual Episcopal Council for Virginia and West Virginia assembled to-day in that city—one hundred and fifty cierical and lay delegates in attendance. The morning hour was taken up in devo-tional exercises. The Council was called to order at half-past one o'clock, Bishop Johns presiding. General R. E. Lee is among the lay delegates.

Opinion of Attorney General Hoar Adverse to Merging National Banks Into State Banking Associations Under the Laws of New

The following opinion has just been promulgated:-The following opinion has just been promulgated:—
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 15, 1869.
SIR—In our letter of April 6, 1869, transmitting a
copy of a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency of the same date, calling attention to his letter
of October 15, 1868, and referring to a letter of the
late Secretary of the Treasury to my predecessor, of
October 16, 1868, you request my advice upon the
points presented therewith, which have been carefully considered and upon which I am now prepared
to submit my opinion.
The Comptrolly states is his letter of April 4.

derived from the sovereignty which gave it existence. The Legislature of New York may undoubtedly incorporate or provide by law for the incorporation of bapking associations in that State; but shall gassociations thus created are new and distinct bodies corporate, with which corporations deriving their existence from the United States cannot be merged or in any manner identified without the authority of Uongress. Any lawful contract which a national batking association might make with a private person or with another corporation may undoubtedly be made with a corporation established by the State of New York for banking purposes and authorized by that State to enter into such a contract. On the dissolution of a national banking association in the manner provided by the laws the property of such an association may be disposed of by its owners to any other parties competent by the local law to receive such transfer, so far as the restrictions, liabilities and duties imposed by net of Congress upon the corporation winding up its affairs will admit. But it seems to me that it is a misuse of language to say the national banking association is in any sense changed into a banking corporation created by the laws of the State, or merged in it, and I can perceive no power or authority existing in the Legislature of the State of New York by which the property of the national corporation shall by act of law, and without any conveyance or transfer, be vested in and scome the property in such manner as the Legislature of that State may determine, and as far as its capacity to receive a transfer of property in such manner as the Legislature of that State may determine, and as far as its capacity to receive is concerned the Legislature of that State in and composition shall by act of law, and without any determine, and as far as its capacity in receive is concerned the Legislature of that State of a comporation is property. The powers and mode of action of the national corporation has taken the proper measures for its own disso for its own dissolution, in conformity with its articles of association and under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1854, such dissolution is not complete until the necessary action has been had for the redemption of its circulating notes, either by actually redeeming them and surrendering them to the Comptroller of the Currency, or by depositing an amount of Treasury notes with him adequate to their redemption, as provided by that act, and that until these acts are completed the existence of the national banking association continues under the law. Its capital cannot be lawfully distributed among its shareholders or transferred to any other body or corporation; that it remains under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the act of Congress, to the same extent as before its liquidation commenced; that it is still required to make regular and proper reports and returns of its condition to the Comptroller in the manner prescribed by the statute; that its subject to the penalites which the statute provides for a failure to make such returns; that its obligation to keep its reserve of lawful money still continues; that its directors must still be the owners of so much of its capital stock as the statute directs, and that it is unlawful to endanger the lien of the United States upon its assets by a transfer of them without other consideration than the formation of a new banking association by the same stockhoiders. It follows, as a consequence, that whatever remedies the act of Congress gives for a violation of its provisions may be pursued by the Comptroller of the Currency. Whether such a remety is to be found in obtaining a decree of forfeiture and the appointment of a receiver, by the exaction and collection of penalites, or by an injunction from a court of equity to restrain an act from which loss or danger to the rights of the case and upon the nature and extent of the violations of its corporate duty, which the national banking associat

Personal.

A. R. Corbin and bride, President Grant's sister,

Henry D. Cooke entertained to-night a large party at his house in Georgetown, including Secretaries diplomatic dinner party last evening.

Our Relations With England-Reported Policy

of President Grant.
[Washington (May 26) correspondence of Post.] The rumors current here in regard to our relations with England—to the effect that President Grant is engaged in framing a more energetic foreign policy—are considered by the best Informed persons as merely sensational. It is true that General Butter advises a war poicey and that Mr. Summer is in favor of reopening negotiations with England; but President Grant, notwithstanding all the obstacles which are thrown in his way by intriguing politicians, as well as by threats of Senatorial interference and dictation, has taken the management of this difficult

are thrown in his way by intriguing politicians, as well as by threats of Senatorial interference and dictation, has taken the management of this difficult question into his own hands. In doing so he feels that he is carrying out the will of the people and that his course will be approved by them.

It is ascertained from the most trustworthy sources that the President considers that England established a precedent during the late war which cannot be regarded otherwise than exceedingly favorable to the United States. It is, therefore useless to sak England to retrace her steps so long as she considers notesif in the right, and with nothing to fear from the United States in case she should go to war with any other Power. The President believes that these are matters which concern England rather than the United States, but that on the other hand, if England sees that she was wrong, and that the same neutrality principles she applied to the United States would prove very disastrous if applied to heresif in some future energency, then it is for her to open again the so-called Alabama matter and make propositions for new negotiations. In this condition the question stands for the present, and the President sees no necessity whatever just now for pursuing a more energetic foreign policy in reference to England.

In connection with this subject it has become known that several cable deepatches were recently

England.

In connection with this subject it has become known that several cable despatches were recently sent to leading officials in England by Englishmen here, and the answers thereto say that the bitter feeling which at first existed after the receipt of Mr. Summer's speech is beginning to disappear, and it is anticipated here in official circles that the violent excitement which has existed in England will soon subside.

DEAF AND DUMB MUTE EXHIBITION.

A very entertaining exhibition by some of the pupils of the Institution of Deaf and Dumb Mutes was given last evening at Dr. Adams' church, Madi-son avenue, corner of East Twenty-fourth: treet. The exhibition was originally intended for the pleasure and entertalument of the Assemblies of Presbyterians, now holding sessions in this city; but through some oversight or misunderstanding on the part of one of the committees of either body the inthrough some oversight or misunderstanding on the part of one of the committees of either body the invitations to be present at the exhibition, it appears, were not sent to the assembles, and therefore neither of the bodies, old or young, were present. There was, however, considering the very unpropitious state of the weather last evening, a pretty large attendance, just enough to give interest sufficient to Professor Peet, his assistants and the pupils themselves in carrying out the programme laid down for the evening. These consisted of a variety of exercises by different classes, commencing with the youngest and closing with the more advanced classes under instruction at the institution. Each class was represented by three male and three female pupils. The evidences of great care and attention to the physical and mental requirements of the younger pupils were seen in the healthy looks, the nest apparel and the astonishing quickness with which they wrote down on their states answers to the questions put to them by the professor. The subject of the absence of the expected visitors, the Presbyterian bodies, was raised when the most advanced class was under exhibition, the professor putting as question to his pupils what they thought of it. Each pupil wrote on a state his or her opinion thereon, some of which were very pointed and pleasantly severe upon the recalcitrant assemblies, and the answers as read out by the professor excited much merriment among the audience. Under the strictures thus apily directed against them, Rev. Dr. Adams felt himself called upon to explain on the part of his brethren the probable cause of their absence, which was so satisfactory to the pupils that each expressed again on the strictures thus apily directed against them, Rev. Dr. Adams' explanation. A very amusing episode during the composition of the pupils views on the absence of the parties referred to was that introduced by a pupil by signs and gesticulations descriptive of certain birds and animals, and his illustration in the